

MUSEUM SERVICE

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Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences—*Dedicated to a Better Understanding of the Laws of Nature and the Cultural Achievements of Mankind*—is administered by the Municipal Museum Commission for the City of Rochester.

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Chartered by the University of the State of New York

Rochester Museum Association is a sponsoring group of leading citizens who feel that a museum of science, nature and history has a distinct place in our community and is worthy of their moral and financial support. It is entitled to hold property and to receive and disburse funds.

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Cover Picture—

Treasure from Lake Ontario. The anchor and chain was found in 20 feet of water in Lake Ontario near Rochester by scuba divers Robert Miles and Ronald Goldsmith. In raising and salvage they were assisted by Edward White and Dewey Burton. All are members of the Lake Ontario Divers Association. The date of the anchor is estimated about 1875, its weight $\frac{3}{4}$ of a ton and the chain slightly heavier. This is part of the exhibit on "Underwater Archeology" that includes scuba diving which will be on view through March.

—*Photograph by William G. Frank*

Recognizing The Museum's Educational and Cultural Role

"I propose we honor and support the achievements of thought and the creations of art" were the stimulating words of President Lyndon B. Johnson in his *State of the Union* message to Congress and the people on January 4. Of course, since the beginning of the civilized world, museums were the vital instruments for undertaking what the President implied but unfortunately they have not always been thought of as teachers and interpreters in the broad movement of the arts. Now, we can be sure that they are so regarded and their inclusion in the proposals for the National Arts and Culture Development Act is significant. It is fortunate, too, that the active cultural role of museums in this country is being sharply echoed abroad in a new evaluation of their work and obligation to reach masses of people and to affect their lives.

With good cause Americans have turned to such nations as France, Italy, Spain, Germany and other countries of western Europe as the keepers of the great artistic and cultural treasures of the Occident. Furthermore, of all conceivable repositories, museums have been the principal meccas for culturally oriented travelers. But despite this circumstance, until very lately, European museum authorities have not looked upon their own institutions as educational centers. It is good to report that this attitude has changed. One can point to the November 1964 meeting in Paris, under UNESCO sponsorship of an international symposium which discussed in considerable detail the educational and cul-

tural role of museums. Twenty-two persons from museums of eleven different countries drew up conclusions and recommendations which in time will enable museums to do a better task of enriching the lives of millions of people throughout the world.

In the course of the deliberations emphasis was placed on the potential force of the museum as a teacher and its grave responsibility to assist the visitor to see, to develop his sensitivity and to help him to understand. Although it was agreed that the visitor should be free and untrammelled in his approach to objects on display, he should also have at his disposal guided tours, lectures, publications, audio-guides and all the other important devices becoming available for interpreting and explaining the exhibits. The Conference urged, in forming a national policy of cultural action for each country, that more surveys and studies be made of the museum-going public and that sociologists, psychologists and other specialists be drafted as experts for the task. Models were sought for areas of effective museum action and it was interesting that both the Soviet Union and the United States were cited as particular regions where masses of people were being more thoroughly reached through educational programs. Finally, it was felt that the austere image of the museum as a bastion of culture for the elite should be changed to that of an attractive center for enjoyment and learning which warmly welcomes its public.

—W. STEPHEN THOMAS, *Director*

What Can A Planetarium Do For Rochester?

By Thomas D. Nicholson

Dr. Nicholson is a nationally known expert in the planetarium field. He is chairman of the American Museum-Hayden Planetarium in New York City, and is serving as consultant to the Rochester Museum Association in planning the new planetarium for Rochester.

It can bring the Southern Cross and the Clouds of Magellan to your city; show you the stars by daytime and the midnight sun; make it snow in July or produce a rainbow for December. And it can kindle a spark of curiosity and understanding in children, a spark that may shape their futures.

But it cannot do any of these things unless Rochester, in turn, can do things for its Planetarium. A circular room with a domed ceiling, a few hundred seats and a strange-looking instrument in the center do not make a Planetarium. A community makes it, a community like Rochester. It is up to Rochester to plan it, build it, and give it purpose and meaning. Then Rochester must provide its Planetarium with three more ingredients essential to its success. First, the financial stability that will permit it to grow into a valuable and influential community resource. Second, the talents and freedom to build its reputation among astronomers, among educators and in the community. And third, the interests in the community which it will stimulate and serve.

It is hard to say just how a community like Rochester goes about doing these things. But it is easy to see the results in a community where they are not provided; in Stockholm,

for example, where the planetarium was torn down and the instrument sold, and in Rome, where it is used as a motion picture theater. And it is also easy to see the factors which make a planetarium successful; in a small town like Chapel Hill, North Carolina, for example, which supports one of the largest and most successful planetariums in the world. From these and similar experiences it is all too obvious that a planetarium can achieve its potential as a community resource only if it has the support of an enlightened, active and interested community.

And there is no limit to the potential value of a planetarium to its community. It can serve young and old alike, the scientist and the layman, the science writer and his reader, young people in school and out. It can become as much of a resource as its community wants it to be and permits it to be.

Let me give you some examples of the kinds of persons who are assisted by the facilities and personnel of a planetarium. There are, of course, the teachers and pupils, university students, Boy Scouts and other youth groups, the curious adults and the amateur astronomers among them. But let me give you some less obvious examples. There was the police captain who was trying to find a relationship between criminal activities and nighttime illumination; the architect of a lithographic plant, who wanted a certain kind of light for the artists who would work in the building; the space age engineer who was design-

ing an automatic sun-tracking telescope; the zoologist who was testing theories of bird navigation; the psychologist who wanted to test out theories of human reaction to light stimuli; the anthropologist who was trying to unravel the mysteries of the Hindu calendar and its religious holidays; and the Little League manager who was trying to lay out a baseball diamond properly. I know of these examples, because I have personally worked with each one of them.

The facilities and personnel of a planetarium are equally important in its value to the community. In the planning of a planetarium, too much

attention is given, as a rule, to the technical facilities that will go into the sky theater, too little attention to the real objectives of the planetarium.

The facilities of the institution should, of course, be the best that can be obtained, but always in relation to the functions the planetarium is expected to serve. And to realize these functions, the personnel employed at the planetarium are equally as important as its facilities. The real problem in planning a planetarium is to foresee how it will serve its community, what facilities will help it do this, and how to attract and keep the personnel who will use these facilities effectively.

MUSEUM ASSOCIATION ELECTS

William C. Gamble, president and chairman of the board of Ward's Natural Science Establishment, was elected president of the Rochester Museum Association at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees on January 20.

He succeeds George R. Williams, president of the Marine Midland Trust Company, who headed the Association for the past three years and continues as a trustee.

Other officers on the 1965-1966 slate include W. Stephen Thomas, executive vice president; John A. Leermakers, first vice president; David M. Strassenburgh, second vice president; Albert B. Hooke, treasurer and Hawley W. Ward, secretary.

Five trustees were elected to serve for a five-year term. They are William S. Vaughn, Albert B. Hooke, Morris Levinson, David M. Strassenburgh and Hawley W. Ward.

Dr. R. Eliot Stauffer, a Museum Fellow, was named a trustee to serve until December 31, 1967.

Arthur A. Davis, chairman of the Museum Board of Commissioners, and Walter Hastings, immediate past secretary of the Museum Association, were designated Honorary Trustees.

NEW MEMBERS • ROCHESTER MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

Miss Miriam P. Alden	Charlotte B. Madsen	Mr. and Mrs. Truman Searle
Albert John Kellett	Eugene A. Rich	Mrs. Hanan C. Selvin
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Lee	Mrs. Arthur H. Schmale, Jr.	Mrs. Albert H. Swett
Mr. Walter Litten	Mr. and Mrs. Walt Scott	Mrs. John Thoman
		Mrs. Lloyd Washburn

The Boughton Hill Site as a National Historic Landmark*

By **Charles F. Hayes, III**, Associate
Curator of Anthropology

The United States Department of the Interior announced on July 18, 1964 that the Boughton Hill Site [Can 2-1], has been designated a National Historic Landmark. For the people of the Rochester area this event is noteworthy because, once again, attention has been focused upon the importance of the Indian history of western New York. In commenting upon the 548 sites declared eligible for inclusion in the Registered National Landmark Registry, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall "explained that Registered National Historical Landmarks are areas that have been found to possess exceptional values and are of national significance in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. 'Such landmarks,' he noted, 'are not units of the National Park System, but are recognized by the National Park Service with a certificate and bronze plaque,' " (Anonymous, 1964a:171). Boughton Hill was listed along with fifteen other sites under the classification of Contact with the Indians. It is the purpose of this summary account to bring together some of the scattered references and archeological investigations pertinent to this site.

Historical Importance of the Site

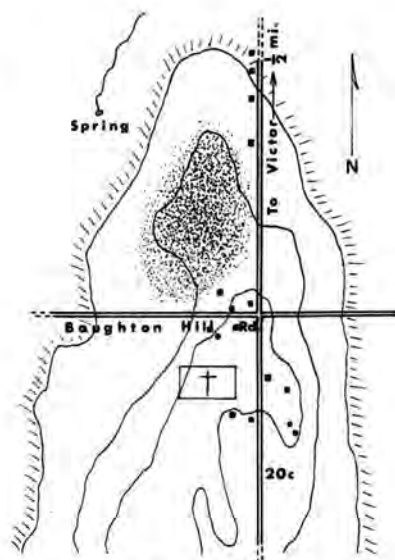
The location of the site has had an effect upon its history. Boughton Hill lies at the junction of the Victor-Holcomb and Boughton Hill Roads on both the Fred C. Green and Max Gonsenhauser farms, Victor, Ontario County, N. Y. Portions of the site have been under cultivation at various times, but generally speaking the site has been undisturbed by any major construction operation. A spring is located to the west down an embankment from which basswood pipes are reported to have been used by the Indians to carry water to the village. The site commands an extensive view of the surrounding terrain. About one-half mile to the west is the site of Fort Hill which, in 1687, is supposed to have been palisaded and stocked with corn as part of the Boughton Hill complex (De Baugy 1930).

The Seneca Indians chose this spot for their capital in the 17th century and called it *Ganagaro*. Although no settlement pattern work has been done by archeologists, it has been estimated from travelers' accounts that there may have been nearly 100-150 dwellings and up to 5000 Indians there at one time. To this Seneca

*This paper was prepared as the sixth report of the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter Study Group.

center are believed to have come several important figures in western New York history. Sieur de La Salle and Father René Galinée are said to have stopped at Boughton Hill in 1669 while on an exploration trip to the west (Marshall, 1888). Wentworth Greenhalgh, on a trading expedition from Albany on horseback in 1677, is credited with having described the site as having a single stockade with four entrances and sixteen dwellings on the edge of the hill (Greenhalgh 1853:250). A comb excavated at the site, now in the collection of Charles F. Wray of West Rush, N. Y., is believed to commemorate this occasion.

Soon after 1650 Jesuit missions were established in the Genesee area. St. James Mission, located at Boughton Hill, along with others nearby exerted an influence on the Seneca Indians. The archeological record certainly indicates a widespread existence of religious medals and crucifixes. This missionary activity, however, did not last very long because of the conflicts among the French, Huron Indians and the Seneca Indians. Just prior to 1687 relations with the French worsened over trade. The missions declined and finally, in the summer of 1687, as a result of this situation the Marquis de Denonville, Governor General of New France, set out upon a punitive expedition against the Seneca Indians. Ganagaró was burned as one of four large villages destroyed by this force. The events of this episode have been described in detail and since the publication of this account in English (De Baugy 1930) historians, archeologists and interested laymen have become



Boughton Hill Site. Shaded portion shows known area of habitation.

—Drawing by Daniel M. Barber

increasingly concerned with various aspects of the expedition. The effect of this expedition had a significant bearing upon the balance of power in northeastern North America. The Seneca Iroquois, embittered toward the French, were dispersed and it was some time before new villages were constructed in the Genesee region. When the Seneca again became powerful, alliances were then established with the British. French influence declined in western New York never again to be revived.

Past Archeological Investigation

Although materials have been collected from Boughton Hill for at least a century—and even earlier if we consider that 18th century Indians and blacksmiths looted some of the graves for their iron objects—the earliest scientific field work was done



Boughton Hill Burial with grave goods. Dug in 1919 by Arthur C. Parker.

in 1910 by Frederick Houghton of the Buffalo Museum of Science (Houghton 1910). Subsequently Dr. Arthur C. Parker, then State Archeologist and later director of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, described nineteen graves in 1919 and twenty-seven in 1920. In August and September of 1934, Dr. William A. Ritchie of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, now New York State Archeologist, described seven burials and finally, in October 1954, Albert J. Hoffman, of Morgan Chapter, recorded three graves and submitted the information to the Museum. These scattered accounts involving grave depths, dimensions, orientations, approximate age and sex, burial accompaniments and general observations have been recently consolidated by Mrs. Kenneth Wood of Morgan Chapter and will be published in a forthcoming issue of the *Bulletin* of the New York State Archeological Association as the fifth

report of the Morgan Chapter Study Group. As yet there has not been a satisfactory inventory of some of the skeletal material or the artifacts. This problem, along with many others of a similar nature, remains for future investigators who have time to sort and compare notes in Rochester and Albany museums.

Collections from Boughton Hill

In 1961, the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter of the New York State Archeological Association initiated a program intended to eventually define as many aspects of Seneca Indian history as possible. The first part of this endeavor has involved several surveys of archeological materials in and about Rochester belonging either to individuals or institutions, and their willingness to share these artifacts in this survey has been greatly appreciated by the members of the group.

Through the courtesy of Rt. Rev. Wilfrid T. Craugh, of St. Bernard's Seminary in Rochester, a sizeable list of items was compiled for the record. Included in the collection on display there, of interest, are flintlock parts, several varieties of glass beads, a complete brass kettle, shell ornaments, wampum beads, musket balls and several bone combs with carved animal figures.

In 1961, the Herman Hetzler collection from Boughton Hill was surveyed by the author. The late Mr. Hetzler, a Rochester manufacturer, maintained a continued interest in Historic Iroquois sites, especially those with a history of Jesuit mission activity. With the cooperation of Mrs. Hetzler, a number of interesting items have been added to the artifact inventory including brass and glass projectile points, copper saw, metal crucifix, pipestone crucifix, iron trade axes, animal effigy pipes of clay and a copper spear.

Recently the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences was fortunate to receive a sizeable gift of artifacts from Reverend Joseph D. Donovan of Greece, N. Y., a former Morgan Chapter member. Noteworthy items from Boughton Hill included many clay pipe fragments, iron chisels, glass and shell beads, brass kettle fragments, European gunflints, shell ornaments and brass projectile points. These objects were collected and catalogued by Father Donovan and his brother Mortimer in the 1930's. Their collection has significantly added to the already existing collection deposited throughout the years at the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences from a number of sources.

As part of the Morgan Chapter



Bone comb from grave depicting dog and swan. Rochester Museum excavation, 1934. Size: 5½" high.

—Photograph by William G. Frank

Study program the sub-committee on pottery analysis has been actively tracing down evidence of pottery of Indian manufacture at Boughton Hill. With the rather rapid replacement of the traditional ceramic vessels by the brass kettle, there was a sharp decrease in pottery manufacture by A.D. 1687 and this is easily seen in the archeological record. To date thirty-five rimsherds with different designs have been located and drawn for the record. Mr. Stanley Vanderlaan, of Morgan Chapter, is conducting this pottery project which will eventually cover all Seneca sites and be initially published in mimeographed form.

Again, in 1963, another survey was made of Boughton Hill material. Miss Joyce Holloway and Dr. Marian E. White of the State University at Buffalo provided a list of artifacts recovered by Frederick M. Houghton and others, which are now at the Buffalo Museum of Science. The catalogue indicates 307 items from Boughton Hill as well as the nearby Bunce Site [Can 9-2]. Besides the more or less typical brass kettles, iron knives and glass beads, such items as wooden ladles, Jesuit rings, iron chisels and European gunflints were listed.

Through the efforts of Michael J. Ripton, of the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter, the collections from Boughton Hill in the New York State Museum and the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences were recorded. A compilation of data from the New York State Museum, supplied by Mr. Charles Gillette, curator of archeology, included articles of both Indian and European origin. Native stone items were represented by anvilstones, hammerstones, celts and projectile points. In addition there were many bone objects such as combs, awls, needle, projectile point and a pendant. Native beads, wampum and runtees were made of shell. European trade items included buttons, bells, kettles, Jesuit rings, projectile points, iron axes and knives. In addition fragments of hide and cloth were found in the collection.

Finally, the collection from Boughton Hill in the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences has to be consid-

ered. In addition to items similar to the ones already mentioned as existing in other collections, one can add such objects as a short sword, pistol fragments, clasp knife, Jesuit medal, vermilion paint cake, bone heads and Jesuit cassock buttons.

There are, of course, still other collections yet to be fully recorded which will be a source for continuing documentation by both the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences and the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter. Some day it may be possible to enlarge upon the already published trait survey by Morgan Chapter members, Charles F. Wray and Harry L. Schoff (1953).

Cooperation Provides Data

The National Park Service visited and requested information on many Indian sites in 1960-61 as part of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings throughout the nation. The Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences was contacted because of its interest in central and western New York archeology. Since then the Museum, members of the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter of the New York State Archeological Association and J. Sheldon Fisher, Ontario County Historian have supplied detailed data in the form of maps, copies of field notes, photographs and bibliographies through Dr. John Cotter, of the National Park Service, to the committee of specialists designated to evaluate sites and render decisions. It certainly was gratifying to these individuals and organizations when Boughton



Artifacts from Boughton Hill (left to right) Top row: Hilt cap of dragoon pistol; trigger guard of dragoon pistol. Bottom row: Brass kettle loop; clay ring bowl pipe.

—Photograph by William G. Frank

ton Hill was named a National Historic Landmark. Seeing concrete results from a great deal of effort has provided an incentive to continue efforts toward making the site a national or state monument to the Iroquois.

The Future

The basic philosophy of the National Landmark Program has been presented concisely in the following statement which is quoted at length (Anonymous 1964b):

"To sum up, the Registry of National Historic Landmarks identifies nationally important segments of America's heritage and brings them to the attention of the American people. It also provides encouragement

and recognition to State organizations, patriotic groups, historical societies and individuals who play an essential role in preserving the Nation's historic and archeologic properties. It appeals to the community and the Nation to respect the integrity of the site."

Ideally it would be a significant step if Boughton Hill could be preserved as a National Monument under supervision of the United States Department of the Interior, or as a park under state, county or town administration. In addition, proper archeological investigation should then be initiated within the resources of a definite research program. The realization of these goals, however, requires both time, funds and under-

standing by both the people of New York State as a whole and of the Rochester area in particular. Becoming aware of our national heritage and helping to preserve it is the responsibility of everybody. The designation of Boughton Hill as a National Historic Landmark increases our responsibility here in western

New York to strive continually for the proper documentation and archeological investigation of other sites in addition to Boughton Hill. The number of archeological sites either Indian or white and historic buildings that face the possibility of destruction for many reasons requires that all interested organizations and individuals keep continually aware of local developments.

References

The following references are not intended to be in any way a bibliography of Boughton Hill. If one were to follow through and prepare such a list, it would have to include New York State Museum *Bulletins, Researches and Transactions* of the New York State Archeological Association, the *Bulletin* of the N.Y.S.A.A., *Newsletter* of the Lewis H. Morgan Chapter, N.Y.S.A.A. and a large number of individual publications. Despite these many references there is still not an overall coverage of the site available in the form of a monograph. This is something to be hoped for in the future if interest can be aroused and some organization or person can find a way to make a proper synthesis of the available material.

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Sports in Review

By Gladys Reid Holton,
Curator of History

Originally sport meant training for war or for the chase. Protection and food were the important parts of life for primitive man. Gradually hunting ceased to be mainly for food and physical perfection no longer had a necessary outlet in war. What had been functional became merely a social attribute and later an industry.

The first settlers who came to the American shores in the 17th century had never been a part of sporting life in England. They were a very serious-minded group of craftsmen, those looking for religious freedom and workmen who brought with them a strong aversion for the pleasures of the English nobility. Their resentment was expressed by a fanatical intolerance of all frivolous pastimes, and sports were a frivolous pastime. Any form of recreation had to be justified as a stern duty, a man could fish and hunt but only as a means of supplying food, not as a sport. There was opposition from Governor Bradford of the Plymouth Colony, he issued a ban on "gameing or revelling in ye streets."

Gradually this changed and in large cities such as New York and Philadelphia, horse racing, cricket, bowls, ice skating carnivals, golf and boat racing were enjoyed while in the south, especially in Virginia, they seemed to have time for little else. Sports dominated their lives, wealthy planters imitated the life of the English gentry. They had their blooded

horses for racing and for fox hunting.

Now, of course, an outstanding characteristic of America is her love for sports, a change from the days of the early settlers. As more people came and times were more prosperous, those who participated in the sports learned in the lands of their origin, brought with them the equipment needed and the desire to teach others the rules of many games, and so sports have played an important role in the development of our nation.

Sports, one ingredient for developing personal character, is the theme for the current exhibit in the large gallery on the third floor in the Hall of Culture History. There are thirty different types: Angling, Archery, Badminton, Baseball, Basketball, Bicycling, Billiards, Bowling, Boxing, Cricket, Curling, Football, Golf, Handball, Harness Racing, Horse-shoe Pitching, Hunting, Ice Hockey, Lacrosse, Polo, Rowing, Skating, Skiing, Softball, Squash, Swimming, Tennis, Track, Wrestling and Yachting.

In this exhibit many things are used to represent these activities, some with pieces of equipment, some with trophies and pictures, a few with uniforms, some Olympic medals won by Rochesterians and in some the rules for playing the game. Each is in a separate case and in every one there is a history of the development of the sport shown. All are important in the development of the social history of our nation.

Research material on Rochester's participation included in the label copy was found in Dr. Blake McKelvey's "Rochester Learns to Play 1850-1900."

At the opening Father Cyril Carter, C.B.S., director of athletics at Aquinas Institute, expressed his philosophy of sportsmanship and Mayor

Frank T. Lamb brought greetings from the City, and told those present of a plan for a Hall of Fame for all sports which is to be located in Rochester.

The development of television to a point where sports are available on the screen to nearly everyone in this country has increased the number of sports enthusiasts to millions.



Participants at the exhibition opening—Rochester Sports in Review—(left to right) Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hickok, Mrs. Gladys Reid Holton and Mayor Frank T. Lamb.

—Photograph by William G. Frank

Acknowledgments

The Memorial Art Gallery; the Athletic Department, University of Rochester; Mrs. Margaret Butterfield Andrews, University of Rochester Library, Special Collections.

Angling: Mrs. Thomas Bradley, Mrs. Ellis Gay.

Archery: Mr. Donald N. J. Frasher, Mr. Roger D. McKeon.

Badminton: Mr. Philip Michlin, Men's Singles Champion, Western New York Badminton Association, 1940; Ruby

Sporting Goods.

Baseball: Rochester Community Baseball, Inc.; Mr. Donald Selkirk, general manager of the Washington Senators; Mr. Howard Talbot, National Baseball Hall of Fame, Cooperstown, N. Y.; Mrs. George Mogridge; Mr. William G. Frank.

Basketball: Mr. Manny Hirsch (Centrals); Mr. Jack Neiman (Centrals); Mr. R. Elbert Angevine, sports writer; Mr. Lester and Mrs. Jack Harrison (Royals); Basketball Hall of Fame, Springfield, Massachusetts.

- Bicycling:** Mr. Pat Maxwell, winner of Award of Bicycle Institute of America.
- Billiards:** Mr. Irving Crane, 3-time winner of World Championship at Pocket Billiards, twice winner of U.S. National title; Mr. Francis Keogh, son of Mr. Jerome R. Keogh, World Champion 1897, 1898, 1905, 1906, 1910; Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Gay.
- Bowling:** Mr. Richard Congdon, American Machine and Foundry Co.; Mr. Robert Tower, Mr. Edwin Wildey, past president of the American Bowling Congress; Mr. Howard Soehner.
- Boxing:** Mrs. Ray Hickok; Mr. Rocky Scott, historian for local boxing.
- Cricket:** Mr. Augustus Niles, Mr. Horace W. Blackwell, Rochester Cricket Club.
- Curling:** Miss Carol Fogg, Mr. Louis Elkin, The Rochester Curling Club.
- Football:** Mr. Leo Lyons, national historian of the National Football League; Mr. David Ocorr, University of Rochester; Mr. Ellis Gay; Mr. Joseph Repko, coach, Aquinas Institute, College All Stars 1946; Mr. A. Ciaccia, Gauss Sporting Goods, Inc.; Champion Knitwear Co.
- Golf:** Dr. John R. Williams, Sr.; Mr. Sam Urzetta, winner of the U. S. Amateur Golf Association medal 1950, Western New York Championship 1960, Athlete of the Year, National Amateur Golf Champion 1950, member of the Walker Cup Team 1951.
- Handball:** Mr. Edward Cook, Central Y.M.C.A.
- Horseshoe Pitching:** Mr. Carl Steinfeldt, who in 1964 is State Champion for the 10th time, holds the Eastern National Champion title for the 6th time and finished runnerup in the World Championship Tournament.
- Hunting:** Mr. William P. Wadsworth, Master of Hounds and Mrs. Wadsworth.
- Ice Hockey:** Mr. David Faunce, publicity director, Rochester Americans Hockey Club.
- Lacrosse:** Mr. Arleigh Hill of the Rochester Iroquois Lacrosse Club, medal winner of 1937 and 1947.
- Polo:** Mr. John Woods; Chas. H. Weniger & Son Sporting Goods.
- Rowing:** Mr. George Jayne, coxswain for the Syracuse University Crew, 1916, winner of the Inter-Collegiate Rowing Association Cup.
- Skating:** Mr. F. Ritter Shumway; Miss Janice Smith, United States representative in the Olympic Speed Skating competitions in Innsbruck, Austria, 1964.
- Skiing:** Mrs. Ralph Johnston, Mr. Paul White, Country Gentleman Store; Mrs. Jean Melville.
- Softball:** Mr. Harold "Shifty" Gears, National Softball Hall of Fame, 1957; Mr. Thomas Castle, National Softball Hall of Fame, 1964.
- Squash:** Mrs. Robert White, Women's National Squash Racquets Championship Singles Winner 1952.
- Swimming:** Mrs. Henry Clune, member of the Women's Swimming Team which represented the United States in the Seventh Olympic Games, Antwerp, Belgium, in 1920.
- Tennis:** Mr. Philip Michlin, J.Y. Hall of Fame, Athletic Achievement, 1963; winner of Men's Singles, S. Rae Hickok Memorial Trophy, Industrial Tennis League, 1949; Ruby Sporting Goods.
- Track:** Mr. William Cox, winner of Contestants Medal and Bronze Medal in the Olympic 3000 Meter Team Race, Paris, France, 1924; Mr. Karl D. Warner, Gold Medal winner as member of the winning team of the 1600 Meter Relay, 1932 Olympics, Los Angeles, California.
- Yachting:** The Rochester Yacht Club; Mr. Wilmot V. Castle, Jr.; Mr. F. Ritter Shumway; Mr. Oscar Marth; Mr. Hiram Neun, whose father, Mr. Henry P. Neun sailed the "Priscilla" in the Bermuda Cup Race, 1907.

Underwater Archeology Exhibit

Currently on exhibit in Room C, 2nd Floor, is an exhibit on *Underwater Archeology*. By means of photographs, artifacts and diving equipment the museum visitor is introduced to this increasingly popular field. Materials for the exhibit have generously been loaned by the Milwaukee Public Museum and members of the Rochester Sports Divers Inc. and the Lake Ontario Divers Association.

What Is Underwater Archeology?

In theory underwater archeology is little different from dry-land archeology. It too includes survey, excavation, salvage and restoration. It differs only in the conditions and, as a result, the methods.

What Is An Underwater Site?

Underwater archeological sites fall into four basic types:

1. Refuse sites (dump areas near shoreline habitations)
2. Shrines
3. Submerged settlements
4. Shipwrecks

How Is An Underwater Excavation Carried Out?

Any archeological excavation must have some type of control system so that the locations of various artifacts and features can be accurately recorded. The "grid" system used on dry-land sites is also employed underwater. Grid frames are lowered from boats onto the site area. Besides the grid, surveying equipment such as plane tables, tapes, surveying rods, etc. are also used under water. In conjunction with these control de-

vices, records are kept. Photographs are taken with watertight cameras and camera towers are set up for aerial views. Notes and maps are made with ordinary graphite pencils which are used on frosted plastic.

The excavation proper employs shovels, picks, etc.—much the same as any dry-land excavation. One interesting tool peculiar to underwater archeology in particular, is the airlift. The airlift acts both as a brush and a screen. Acting like a vacuum cleaner, it sucks away debris from around an object and carries it to a filter where it is screened for tiny objects. The large artifacts are collected in baskets or plastic bags, labeled and numbered with plastic tags.

It is hoped that the potentials of underwater archeology will be realized by this display and that persons involved with diving will understand that certain underwater finds should be brought to the attention of archeologists and historians.

History under the sea is the adventure in Ralph Gerstlé's lecture "The Wreck Hunters" on Wednesday evening, February 10, at 8:15 p.m. Exploration is centered in waters around the islands of the Bahamas and Bermuda. Coral reef formations, wrecks of 17th and 18th century ships, valuable treasure, modern skin divers and Ed Link, famous underwater archeologist and his "Sea Diver" are recorded in superb color film by Mr. Gerstlé, a member of the Explorers' Club. This lecture is sponsored by the Rochester Museum Association.

When Coffee Was King

By **Nancy R. Rosenberg**, Educational Assistant, School Service Division

King Charles II of England tried to suppress coffeehouses in the year 1675, since he suspected they harbored seditious gossip. Such tyranny by the reigning monarch provoked an outcry from the proprietors of coffeehouses and their customers; the order of suppression was revoked within ten days. Our coffeehouse of today is descended from this illustrious ancestor and is patronized by beatniks and beatnik watchers. From a meritorious past, king coffee has been dethroned to the institution of the coffee break.

Objects associated with the coffee drinking tradition comprise part of the exhibit "All About Beverages" currently on display until March on the mezzanine.

Coffee, a Moslem drink, was first brewed in London in 1650. It quickly became popular and more than 200 coffeehouses were in existence by the latter half of the 17th century. These early establishments were proud of their character; for the coffeehouse was the epitome of democracy, the great leveler where an earl or a tradesman could sit together, where the literate read the newspapers aloud for the illiterate and anyone was free to obtain as much education as possible from the conversation of gentlemen.

In 1665, the Great Plague struck London and was a serious threat to the existence of coffeehouses, but it did not close them. When acquaintances chose the company of each

other, they carefully inquired about the health of the family. If a member was ill, each would keep aloof and drink in solitude. Although the Great Fire of 1666 destroyed much of London, it seemed that two coffeehouses sprung up for each one that burned. Men continued to talk, criticize and argue about the government while women were banned from this masculine domain.

In 1729, the coffee men called upon the government to recognize them as the sole publishers of newspapers in order, according to the proprietors, to protect the government against accusations by uncensored journalists. Ridicule accompanied this unfavorable proposal which struck at freedom of speech and the status of the coffee men declined.

Other social changes affected the coffeehouse. Private literary and political clubs became increasingly popular and many establishments converted to them. By the 1750's, there were almost as many private clubs as coffeehouses. Even the government had a share in this gradual decline. The British East India Company was far more interested in tea (also included in the beverage exhibit) and this drink was promoted for home consumption and foreign trade. Of course, the ladies, who were denied admission to the coffeehouses, did their share to encourage formal garden tea parties. Coffeehouses became chophouses, taverns or closed their doors, but they have left a legacy of the manners of their time.

Dates to Remember . . .

PEOPLES OF THE WORLD ADULT LECTURE SERIES

Illustrated with Color Film

THE WRECK HUNTERS, Wednesday, February 10, 8:15 p.m.

Undersea exploration by the Ralph Gerstlé in the waters around Florida, Bermuda and Jamaica.

TO THE LAND OF THE MAYAS, Wednesday, March 10, 8:15 p.m.

Explore Old Mexico and a bygone civilization with Edward M. Brigham, Jr. Architecture, culture, background, religion of the Maya Indians.

LAND OF THE CARIBOU ESKIMOS, Wednesday, April 14, 8:15 p.m.

Art Wilson narrates the way of life in northwestern Hudson Bay. The land, the people, a changing social order.

IN THE YOUTH SERIES ON SATURDAY MORNINGS

THE PROMISE OF SPRING, February 6, 10:30 a.m.

Wonderful world of nature in colorful Audubon Screen Tour by D. J. Nelson.

ANIMAL HIGHLIGHTS, February 20, 10:30 a.m.

Daniel R. Michalowski brings live animals from the Seneca Park Zoo in this Treasure Chest of Science

EDISON TECH SCIENCE SHOW, Saturday, March 6, 10:30 a.m.

Wave Motion and Its Effects—sound—electricity—light. Treasure Chest of Science presentation by junior and senior students at Edison Technical and Industrial High School.

LAND THAT I LOVE, Saturday, March 20, 10:30 a.m.

Audubon Screen Tour by Eben McMillen to the land of buffalo and antelope.

PRESERVING NATURE'S TREASURES, Friday, February 26, 8 p.m.

Presented by Richard H. Pough, president of Natural Area Council and author of Audubon Bird Guides.

(Public lecture sponsored by Burroughs Audubon Nature Club, Federated Garden Clubs, Bergen Swamp Preservation Society, Inc. and Rochester Academy of Science.)

Sunday Family Programs — Movies 2:30 and 3:30 p.m.

February 7—The Face of Lincoln, Indians of the Plains—Life in the Past and We Explore the Stream

February 14—Jacqueline Kennedy's Asian Journey and Citrus—the Golden Fruit

February 21—Yugoslavia and Waterways and Flyways of the North

February 28—Turkey and Alchemy of Fire (craftsmen of Quebec)

March 7—Introduction to Skin Diving and Yellowstone—Our First National Park

March 14—Silk Makers of Japan and The Enduring Wilderness

March 21—Piteairn People, Glory of Spring and The Tree

March 28—Africa—An Introduction to the Continent and The Spruce Bog

Meetings in the Museum

Academy of Science		
Astronomy Section	1st Friday of month	8 p.m.
Botany Section	2nd Tuesday of month	8 p.m.
Mineral Section	3rd Tuesday of month	8 p.m.
Ornithology Section	2nd Wednesday of the month	8 p.m.
Amateur Radio Code Class	2nd, 3rd and 4th Friday of month	8 p.m.
Antiquarian League	4th Tuesday of month	8 p.m.
Antiquarian Study Group	2nd Friday of month	1:30 p.m.
Aquarium Society	1st Wednesday of month	8 p.m.
Bonsai Society	3rd Thursday of month	8 p.m.
Burroughs Audubon Nature Club	2nd and 4th Friday of month	8 p.m.
Button Club	3rd Tuesday of month	1 p.m.
Cage Bird Club	1st Thursday of month	8 p.m.
Dahlia Society	1st Thursday of month	8 p.m.
Genesee Cat Fanciers Club	1st Wednesday of month	8 p.m.
Genesee Valley Antique Car Society	3rd Friday of month	8 p.m.
Genesee Valley Gladiolus Society	3rd Thursday of month (no meeting in February)	8 p.m.
Genesee Valley Quilt Club	Last Thursday of month	10:30 a.m.
Hobby Council	2nd Tuesday of month	8 p.m.
Jr. Numismatic Club	3rd Friday of month	7:30 p.m.
Jr. Philatelic Club	2nd and 3rd Thursday of month	7:30 p.m.
Men's Garden Club	4th Wednesday of month	8 p.m.
Monroe County		
Hooked Rug Guild	3rd Wednesday of month	10 a.m.
Morgan Chapter, N.Y.S.A.A.	2nd Friday of month	7:30 p.m.
Numismatic Ass'n	2nd and 4th Tuesday of month	8 p.m.
Philatelic Ass'n	2nd and 4th Thursday of month	8 p.m.
Rose Society	1st Tuesday of month	8 p.m.
Seneca Zoological Society	4th Wednesday of month	8 p.m.

SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS

1st floor	Wildlife in Miniature—sculptured figures of North American mammals.	Through March
	Green the Year Around—artificial plants for museum display.	To Mid-March
	Feeds and Feeders—devices for feeding song birds in your back yard.	March-May
Mezzanine	All About Beverages—customs and history and related objects.	Through March
Library	Almanacs—a handy guide for reference.	Through March
2nd floor	Underwater Archeology—photographs, artifacts and diving equipment.	Through March
	Materials lent by Milwaukee Public Museum and members of the Rochester Sports Divers, Inc. and Lake Ontario Divers Association.	Through March
	New Gifts—objects donated to the Museum. Silver, textiles, clothing, ethnological and natural history materials.	Through March
3rd floor	Rochester Sports in Review—an exhibition of 30 competitive sports and their history.	To March
	Bonnets and Caps—from the Museum's Collection.	Through March
	Silhouettes—a study in profile. Collected by Mrs. Karl H. Hubbard, dating from 1758	

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ROCHESTER MUSEUM OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

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The Museum Shop

Do you have a February birthday in your family? We can help you with boys, girls, aunts, uncles, mothers, fathers. We have party favors that are different — old-fashioned candysticks, miniature animals, tiny paper parasols, even realistic rubber spiders to delight small boys.

We have "big presents" too—unusual jewelry, salad bowls for large and small parties, handsome boxes, bags, ashtrays and beautiful pottery from Italy and Mexico.

We haven't words to describe it all —so drop in and see for yourself. You'll be glad you came.

OPEN

**Monday-Friday
10 a.m to 5 p.m.**

Saturday 10 a.m to 4 p.m

Sunday 2 to 4:30 p.m.

10% discount to Museum Association Members

Free Parking